The Evening Star.

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TWO CENTS.

ST.LOUIS PAST DANGER

Raging Torrent Has Reached Its Limit.

NINETY FEET DEEP

FIFTY YEARS.

RIVER BROKE ALL RECORDS FOR

Many People Imprisoned on Buildings in Lowlands-Rescuers Are Active and Vigilant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9 .- At the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour the Mississing river over half a mile wide and ninety feet deep in the channel, is pouring past St. Louis toward the gulf. For a week the river, slowly at first, and then gaining in speed, crept out of its ordinary confines until, on June 8, 1903, it had established a high water mark of 37.5 feet, the highest flood tide since the same mark was unefficially established in 1858. The river is now receding. Thirty feet above low water mark is the danger line for St. Louis, and the river rose 716 feet above the danger line.

The crest of the flood has passed St. Louis, and any further destruction to be wrought will be from the possible crumbling of undermined buildings and to the country below this point, danger of which is lessened by the spreading of the river

over the lowlands.
Rapid falling of the water, it is expected, will quickly drain the inundated section on the Illinois side, where the property loss will be heaviest and repairs to the dam-aged property will soon be possible.

The Death List Growing.

Reports are coming in from Madison, Granite City and Venice, which indicate the death list may be larger than at first estimated. It is known that at least twenty people have been drowned in that vicinity. A report was received early today from Newport, a small town three miles from Granite City, that a school building, in which are sheltered fifty children, was tottering and threatened to collapse at any moment. Appeals were made for assistance, but there was no way to reach them from St. Louis or East St. Louis.

City Attorney Robert Hagneur of Venice is reported by his relatives to be missing, and they fear he perished when the city was overwhelmed. Deputy Coroner Will-iam Ballhorn of Madison county and his son, who lived in Venice, have been given up as lost. Louis Kisher and wife, who lived in Madison, are believed to have been drowned in the breaking of the levee that flooded that town. William Anchor and Mrs. Clifton and her infant have been missing for several days, and it is thought they perished.

In one party of refugees near Erwardsville four cases of smallpox developed yesterday. The officials of Madison county are doing all in their power to isolate the cases and prevent a spread of the disease. Numerous families, penniless and having no friends to whom to go, refuse to leave their flooded homes. In many cases these people are actually starving, and food will be furnished them furnished them at once by men in

skiffs. The merchants' exchange has raised a flood relief fund of \$7,000. Of this amount \$1,000 each has been sent to Topeka and Kansas City, Kan. The remaining \$5,000 will be used in relieving suffering in this vicinity.

Twenty-five people with their household effects have been rescued from Mullanphy Island, in the Mississippi river, north of here, where they had been marooned for several days.

River Forty Miles Wide.

Word was received last night that the levee at Kemper's landing, thirty-five miles below St. Louis, had broken, flooding thousands of acres of fine Illinois farming land. W. R. Wilkinson, a commission merchant at Cape Girardeau, 150 miles below St. Louis, arrived here last night by boat after a long, hard struggle against the current, and reports that the damage to crops between St. Louis and Cape Girar-deau will amount to \$2,000,000.

The river is forty miles wide below St.
Louis in low districts. The steamer was unable to render any assistance to many refugees seen clinging to floating houses on account of the swift current, and Mr.

Wilkinson thinks it probable that several lives have been lost. Hundreds in Danger.

ST. LOUIS, June 9 .- At 7 a.m. the official gauge registered 37.4 feet, a decline of onetenth of a foot over night.

In the tri-cities, Madison, Venice and Granite City, it is estimated this morning that at least 1,000 men, women and children are in a precarious condition. They are awaiting rescue, many in the second stories and on the tops of houses and other death than starvation. Immediate steps are being taken to remove these people to places of safety and comparative comfort. In East St. Louis, where the railroad yards and the part along the river on both sides of the Eads bridge are flooded, the conditions are the same as yesterday. All of last night men were at work strengthening the levee that is keeping the water back from the business and residence sections of the city.

The railroad situation shows no improve-

Destitute Sufferers.

ment.

From police reports it is learned there are only 390 destitute flood sufferers in St. Louis today. The remainder have either secured transportation to other cities or are being cared for by relatives and friends in St. Louis. A number have become ill from exposure.

There were 1,200 flood refugees in Edwardsville, Ill., last night from the tri-cities and Newport. Because of the con-gestion it was found necessary to dis-tribute the sufferers in the cities and villages along the Wabash as far north as

Fourth-fifths of the 5,000 inhabitants of Granite City remain within the limits of the town. One-half of them are homeless. The officials of Granite City and those ho have been most active in relief work believe that no deaths have followed the flood there. Reports of drownings have not been verified, and there is said to be no sickness due to the flood.

Memphis is Alarmed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.-Some concern is felt here over the flood of the Mississippi river to the north. A stage of thirty-four feet is thought to be probable at Memphis. and large forces of men are engaged in re-pairing the breaks left in the Arkansas evees north of the city made by the late

Repair work at two breaks has given way ind water is passing to the country behild levees, flooding a considerable area. A pile driver and 10,000 sacks have been dis-patched to these points. Much trouble is being experienced in securing laborers for

Work of a Typhcon. NEW YORK, June 9.-Th: Commercial

PATIENCE ABOUT GONE

THE PRESIDENT PREPARED TO TREAT WITH NICARAGUA.

Colombia to Be Informed of Feeling Regarding the Isthmian Canal Project.

Important conferences have been in progress lately between Secretary Hay and persons connected with the Panama canal enterprise, the outcome of which is a determination to terminate the negotiations with Colombia one way or the other in short order. The reports that come from Colombia respecting the outlook for the ratification of the treaty are conflicting. One day it is stated that the opposition has mustered sufficient force to prevent ratification, and the next day the department is told that the chances for the treaty have brightened. Secretary Hay has awaited the return to Washington of President Roosevelt before taking any decided steps in the matter, but he is now in position to act. The President's patience is well-nigh exhausted, and the Colombian government is to be made aware of that fact. On the 20th instant the Colombian congress will convene and its proceedings will be watched with the greatest interest here. If it shows an earnest purpose to consider the treaty a due allowance of time will be made by our government. If there is an evident purpose to delay ratifications beyond a reasonable time then the treaty negotiations, it is declared, will be abruptly terminated and the President then will proceed to carry out the next instruction of Congress-namely, to arrange with Nica-ragua and Costa Rica for the acquisition of

canal rights.

William Nelson Cromwell, the general counsel of the Panama Canal Company, called on Secretary Hay yesterday and talked with him regarding the status of the Panama canal treaty in Colombia as re-vealed in his latest advices from that country. Mr. Cromwell is optimistic as to the treatment of the treaty at the hands of the Colombian congress, which meets in spe-cial session June 20. The membership of the congress comprises twenty-nine sena-tors and sixty-four representatives. The vote of a majority of each house is necessary to the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Cromwell says that while the debate on the treaty, in all probability, will be of a prolonged and critical character, he has an abiding belief that the treaty will be finally ratified, though there is, he added, finally ratified, though there is, a stubborn opposition to the treaty in some sections which will have to be overcome in order to obtain ratification.

SUCCEEDS JUSTICE LADD.

E. Finley Johnson Appointed to Philippine Supreme Court.

The President has signed the commission of E. Finley Johnson as an associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Fletcher Ladd, effective July Judge Johnson has been in the jud iary of the Philippines for the past two years as a judge of the court of first instance of the district of Manila, and his appointment by the President to the suoreme bench of the islands is a recognition of his services on the lower bench.

TO COMMAND MARINE CORPS. Secretary Moody to Favor Col. Elliott's

Selection. It is expected that the President will shortly announce the appointment of a major general and commandant of the Marine Corps to succeed Maj. Gen. Charles Heywood, who will retire in October next on account of age. The prospective vacancy was the subject of a conference between the President and Secretary Moody at the White House vesterday afternoon,

Secretary Moody is said to favor the ap pointment of Col. George F. Elliott, and that officer is believed to have the best chance of obtaining the office. So far as known the President and the Secretary of the Navy do not favor the plan of promot ing and retiring all the officers of the Marine Corps senior to Col. Elliott who have service during the war of the rebel-Col. Elliott, who, on account of his size

and fighting record is known as the "Big Chief," is now in command of the marine barracks in this city, having been recently detached from command of the marine barracks at Norfolk. He has an excellent record. A native of Alabama, he was appointed to the Marine Corps from New York. He was commissioned second lieutenant October 12, 1870, at the marine barracks in Washington; served at the marine barracks in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1871; was on the steamer Frolic in 1872; on the Monongahela of the South Atlantic station 1873-1875, and at the marine barracks at Norfolk 1876-1879. He was promoted first lieutenant March 30, 1878; was on the Al-liance, North Atlantic station, 1879-1882; at the marine barracks. Boston, 1882-1884: ma rine barracks, Norfolk, 1885; in the Panama expedition, April and May, 1885; on the Vandalia, North Atlantic station, 1885-1888, and at the marine barracks, Brooklyn navy yard, 1889-1892. He was commissioned cap tain June 15, 1892, and served on the Baltimore, Asiatic station, 1892. November 1 he was sent to the Washington bad racks and commissioned major March 3 1899. He completed his last cruise in Oc-tober, 1899, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel September 11, 1899, becoming commandant of the marine barracks at Norfolk October 1, 1900. He served in Cuba during the Spanish war and in the Philippines during the Aguinaldo insurrection

ORDERS TO SUMNER CANCELED.

South Atlantic Squadron Will Not Go to Valparaiso.

The orders for the South Atlantic squad ron to proceed to Valparaiso have been revoked by reason of the receipt of a dispatch from the United States minister to Chile which indicates that their presence is not needed.

The explanation given at the State De-

partment for the sudden change of plans regarding the squadron is in substance that the department had for some time past been receiving advices from various sources indicating the existence of a serious situation in Chilean seaport towns owing to a formidiable strike of dock laborers. These strikes had resulted in severe rioting and the destruction of property. The Navy Department was advised of the serious sit uation, and an intimation was given that the presence of an American warship at the scene of the trouble was advisable. The Navy Department awaited develop-ments, and finally decided to send the South Atlantic squadron from Montevideo. Minister Wilson's cabled report that the Chilean government had the situation well in hand was received after the orders had gone to the South Atlantic squadron, so it was necessary to cancel them, which Secretary Moody did this morning.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Culgoa and the Panther have arrived at San Juan and the Buffalo at New York. The Leonidas has sailed from Lambert's

Gen. Weston's Condition Gratifying. Reports from Baltimore today are to the Cable Company announces that all tele-graphic communication with Tinquin has been interrupted by a typhoon.

effect that General Weston slept well fast night and is now able to sit up in the morn-ing and afternoon,

effect that General Weston slept well fast others, will leave Washington in a special car attached to the regular 7:20 train on

President Has Gone to Cleveland.

BRIEF CABINET SESSION

SECRETARY HAY SPEAKS OF JEWISH MASSACRES IN RUSSIA.

Senator Scott Says He is Going to Be Re-Elected - Governor of Santa Clara, Cuba, a Visitor.

President Roosevelt left Washington at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the wedding at noon tomorrow of Miss Ruth Hanna and Mr. Joseph M. McCormick. Accompanying the President were Miss Alice Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and a few attendants. They went in a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad. They will arrive in Cleveland at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. They will be the guests of Senator Hanna and his family all day, leaving Cleveland tomorrow night at 11 o'clock, reaching Washington Thursday

afternoon at 2 o'clock. The President had a busy day before leaving Washington this afternoon. He received and talked with a large number of callers, and at 11 o'clock met with his cabinet to take up for further discussion important matters that are still pending. The absence of Postmaster General Payne, who has gone to Cleveland to attend the McCormick-Hanna wedding, prevented the Post Office Department scandals being given detailed consideration.

Jewish Massacres in Russia.

The President and Secretary Hay and other members of the cabinet discussed the Jewish massacres in Russia. The President continues to look into the case, in view of the demands from all over the country that this country express its regret at the slaughter of innocent people because of their religion. The President, as here-tofore stated in The Star, will give full and thoughtful consideration to this sub-ject before finally disposing of it.

In official circles the impression strongly prevails that the President will come to the conclusion that there are no diplomatic or other sound reasons why he should interfere in the governmental affairs of Russia to the extent of making suggestions to that country. While the slaghter of Hebrews in Russia is deplored by the President, it is pointed out that the chief executive must and precedent and good ground for risking a tart response from Russia by presenting a matter the facts of which are difficult to learn with accuracy by officials of this

There is said to be no truth in a New York story that the Czar of Russia has sent two beautiful horses to this country as a present to President Roosevelt. The horses are alleged to have arrived in New York from London, from which place they had arrived from Budapest.

Not Much of a Dead Duck.

"Do I look much like a dead duck, boys?" was the question of Senator Scott of West Virginia, on coming out of the President's room this morning and encountering a number of reporters. It was admitted that Senator Scott never looked more lively in his life. "I don't think that I have yet consented to call in an undertaker to bury my political aspirations," continued Senator Scott, when the newspaper men had insisted on finding out what his chances of re-elec-tion as senator are. "Without a fight a man would get to feel tame after awhile. I don't mind the fight. I am going to be re-elected senator all right." Senator Scott has two opponents for senator. These are Henry Schmulbacker of Wheeling and J. L. Caldwell of Huntington. The strongest of these is said to be Mr. Caldwell, who hails from a portion of the state that has no representation in the United States Senate and is claiming one of the senators.

A Governor of Cuba.

Senor Gonzalo Quesada, the minister of Cuba to the United States, presented to the President this morning Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, governor of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba. Gen. Gomez is in Washington for a few days, having come here to attend the commencement exercises of Holy Cross Academy, in which institution he has some

daughters.
Senator Foraker called to introduce young man who desired the correction of a record in Annapolis. Senator Stewart called to pay his respects and add his congratulations to the many others the President has received on the success of his western trip. "Nevada will give its support to President Roosevelt for the nomination next year," said Senator Stewart, "and will cast its electoral vote for him in November of next year. While politics are somewhat interesting in Ne vada, the people there now are intensely interested in great mining discoveries in Tonapah region of the state. The discoveries is are exceedingly rich."

Senator Clay of Georgia, Representative Hepburn of Iowa and Representatives Ad-manson of Georgia and Wanger of Pennsylvania called to present friends,

A Circuit Judge Resigns. The Department of Justice has received the resignation of Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the United States circuit court of the eighth circuit. The President has been informed of the resignation. Judge Caldwell's home is in Little Rock, Ark. He retires under the age limit, having attained the age of seventy years and having served many years. In fact, Judge Caldserved many years. In fact, Judge Caldwell had been on the bench since the sixties, having been appointed to his position by President Lincoln. The understanding is that Judge Hook of the district court of Kansas is slated for the place, and will probably be appointed. The Kansas members of Congress have been urging his selection, as they knew that Judge Caldwell would retire. The difficulty the Kansans are having however. culty the Kansans are having, however, is in agreeing upon a man to become

judge in case of the elevation of Judge Hook. The President's Trip to Virginia.

The President's trip to Charlottesville, Va., next Tuesday to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia on "alumni day" has been arranged by Col. L. S. Brown of the Southern railway. The President will leave here in a special train of a few cars over the Southspecial train of a few cars over the South-ern railway at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morn-ing, the 16th, reaching Charlottesville at 11 o'clock. He will leave that city at 7 o'clock in the afternoon, getting back to Washington the same night, three and a half hours later. The President will be accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and Dr. Rixey. While in Charlottesville they will be the guests of the University of Virginia. They will partake of luncheon with the trustees of the university Tuesday, but dinner will be had on the train returning from there. No cabinet officials will make the trip with the President unless they have time and opportunity between now and next week. The trip to Baltimore will be made Mon-day night, the 15th instant. The President,

the Pennsylvania railroad. The train reaches Baltimore about 8 o'clock. The President will spend about an hour as the guest of the Sangerfest Association and will return to Washington that night on one of the regular trains of the Pennsylvania road. Rev. Fathers G. A. Dougherty, Charles F. Aiken and Paul Griffith of the Catholic Church had an interview with the President

EQUIPMENT OF MILITIA.

to the District.

The Secretary of War has made a provisional allotment of the \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress at its last session for the equipment of the organized militia of the several states and territories. The various adjutants general have been notified to that effect by Col. James Parker, chief of the militia division of the adjutant general's office. The War Department some time ago determined to wait for all the reports from the militia, showing their strength and the equipment needed, before apportioning the militia funds. Preliminary reports have been received, and the governors of the states will be informed that about one-half of the apprepriation will be available at once. The following are the provisional allotments: District of Columbia, \$17,218.15; Arkansas, \$16,993; California, \$19,117; Colorado, \$8,496; Connecticut, \$12,-746; Delaware, \$6,372; Florida, \$8,496; Georgia, \$27,614; Idaho, \$6,372; Illinois, \$50,890; Indiana, \$31,862; Iowa, \$27,614; Kansas, \$21,-241; Kentucky, \$27,614; Louisiana, \$16,993; Massachusetts, \$31,862; Michigan, \$29,728; Minnesota, \$19,117; Mississippi, \$19,117; Missouri, \$36,111; Montana, \$0,372; Nebraska, \$16,993; Nevada, \$6,372; New Hampshire, \$8,496; New Jersey, \$21,241; New York, \$76,-470; North Carolina, \$23,336; North Dakota, \$6,372; Ohio, \$48,856; Oregon, \$8,496; Pennsylvania, \$67,973; Rhode Island, \$8,496; South Carolina, \$19,117; South Dakota, \$8,496; Tennessee, \$25,490; Texas, \$31,862; Utah, \$6,372; Vermont, \$8,496; Virginia, \$25,490; Washington, \$8,496; West Virginia, \$25,490; Washington, \$8,496; West Virginia, \$25,490; Washington, \$8,496; West Virginia, \$12,745; Wisconsin, \$25,490; Wyoming, \$6,372; Arizona, \$5,683; New Mexico, \$5,516; Oklahoma, \$7,072; Alabama, \$23,366. strength and the equipment needed, before

THINKS IT'S TOO EARLY.

W. G. Conrad of Montana Unwilling to

Discuss Democratic Candidates. Mr. W. G. Conrad of Montana, who, as a eader of the democratic forces of that state, opposed the election of Senator Clark to the United States Senate, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, arrived in Washington this morning after a tour of Canada and the New England states. Before returning to Montana Mr. Conrad will sojourn a short while at his old home in Virginia.

When seen by a reporter of The Star this morning at the New Willard Mr. Conrad declined to be interviewed as to who he thought would be the presidential candidate on the democratic ticket in 1904, explaining that it is too early to make any predictions. Remarking upon the present con-ditions in Montana, Mr. Conrad said that live stock and mining interests are flourishing, that the state is being rapidly settled and that it is being developed into a better posed to be possible.

NEW HEAD OF CENSUS BUREAU.

Director North Takes the Oath and is

Congratulated by His Associates. Mr. S. N. D. North took the oath of office as director of the census bureau this morning at 10 o'clock. Gov. Merriam, the retiring director, was at the office for a short time this morning, but remained only for a few minutes. There was no ceremony about administering the oath to the new director. Mr. North arrived at the office some time before 10 o'clock and spent some time in consultation with his secretary. Later, one of the office notaries was called into the office of the director and the ordinary form of oath was administered. At noon all the clerks in the office called on the new director and shook his hand in congratulation. All of the clerks knew Mr. North, having been associated with him in the him in the census bureau since its formation.

COMMISSIONER WARE RETURNS. Vividly Describes Extent of the Flood

in Kansas. Commissioner Eugene Ware of the pension bureau returned to his desk this morning after an absence of more than two weeks in Kansas. He went to Kansas to attend to some private business. He was caught in the flood and tied up in Topeka until this week. Mr. Ware describes the flood in vivid language and declares that there was never so much water in Topeka. He said that the Kansas river, which runs through Topeka, drains a greater territory than the whole of New England, and that the rain filled up this river until it overflowed its banks. When the immense volume of water reached a fork in the river bed the water swept over the intervening territory and engulfed Topeka. Mr. Ware declined to give an extended interview re-garding the flood because of the pressure of business which has accumulated since his departure from the city.

Smithsonian Institution Publications. Mr. William J. Rhees of the Smithsonian Institution has prepared a complete list of the publications that have been issued under the auspices of the institution. This is the first time that such a list has been prepared, and it is complete in every particular. It includes the titles of all the publications, including those officially designated as Smithsonian contributions to knowledge, miscellaneous collections, annual reports and museum reports, that have been issued by the institution since its or-ganization in 1846. The volume is arranged in such a manner that any person de-siring literature on a certain subject can easily find its title and whereabouts. Some of the publications that are noted in the catalogue are now out of print. These are so designated in the catalogue. The names of the volumes available for distribution and their prices are also shown

CURTIS JETT CONFIDENT.

Quiet in Jackson, Ky.-Thomas White Weeps in Jail.

JACKSON, Ky., June 9.-It was quiet here last night and court this morning reconvened without special incident. The two prisoners presented quite different appearances this morning. Curtis Jett was as confident as ever.

Thomas White, although allowed to sleep in Jett's cell, wept during the night and was despondent today. There is much so-licitude over the condition of White. U. S. S. Illinois Ready for Sea.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 9.- The battle ship Illinois has had a successful dock trial. Her engines have been remodeled at this navy yard preparatory to the cruise

Senator Foraker on the Ohio Convention.

Provisional Allotment of \$17,218.15 EX-SENATOR MASON

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO GOV. YATES OF ILLINOIS.

Why the Governor Will Not Accept the Republican Vice Presidential Nomination.

Senator Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio had his coat and vest off, his sleeves rolled up and in his hands a mass of manuscript, which he was intently persuing when an Evening Star reporter called at his home this morning.

The senator arrived in Washington last night from Ohio, where he went to attend the republican state convention, and in the deliberation of which he was an important factor in the way of pledging the state to President Roosevelt for another term. "Senator, the people of Washington and of the entire country are interested in any-

thing you may care to say regarding President Roosevelt's candidacy," the reporter volunteered. "There is nothing to say," Senator For aker replied. "President Roosevelt was indorsed by the republican convention of our

state: the republicans are pleased with the work of the convention, and I don't see what else of interest can be said." Gen. Grosvenor's Brief Stay.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, the patriarchial-looking statistician of the Ohio delegation in the House of Representatives, also came to Washington yesterday and departed last evening for his home in Athens, Ohio.

Representative Grosvenor left the impression in Washington that he has an array of statistics that will be given out within a short time that will remove from the electors of the country any disposition to indulge in the formality of casting their

Ex-Senator Mason's Breezy Talk. Former Senator Mason of Illinois was

circulating in the down-town districts this morning, shaking hands incidentally with old friends, and at the same time completing arrangements for removing his family to Chicago. "I see by The Evening Star's editorial

page last evening," the former senator said to an Evening Star reporter, "that Gov. Yates of Illinois, just before sailing for Europe, declared that he would not accept the republican nomination for the vice presidency. "Yates is entirely right about it. He won't accept the vice presidential nomination. He has gone on a sea voyage by the

unanimous consent of every elector in Illinois. The doctors assured him before he nois. The doctors are immune from sea-departed that he was immune from sea-sickness, as it has been discovered that seasickness is a brain disease. Yates is safe." Former Senator Mason stopped and thought a minute and then continued: "The strength of Yates and his crowd in Illinois was correctly measured Monday of teen judges of the Lorimer and Yates brand were defeated by 10,000 to 20,000 votes in a

county that gave to McKinley 100,000 majority. Mr. Mason was asked as to the presidential situation in Illinois, but he said he was so much engaged in trying to discover some remedy for the western floods that he declined to discuss anything else. However,

he got back to a discussion of Gov. Yates, "Every time Yates has had a candidate in the field, from Cairo to Waukeegan, from the lake to the river, that candidate has gone down to defeat. Why, even the men who have used him for the last three and said:

years are looking about for another candidate for governor.
"It was because of these conditions that I was compelled to smile when I read in The Evening Star last night that Yates had decided not to accept the nomination for Vice President. Again I say he will not accept.'

Clay and Livingston. Representative Clay of Georgia arrived in Washington last night. He met his Georgia colleague, Representative Livingston, at the Riggs this afternoon, when the fol-

"Hello, Clay, when did you get to town" asked Livingston.

lowing colloquy ensued:

"Last evening."
"How did you come?" "Hard to tell. Was three days trying to get here, dodging cloudbursts and the like." "That's nothing. I've been trying for three days to get away from Washington." Then they adjourned to a settee in the lobby of the hotel to compare notes.

MANY PATENTS ISSUED. Over 600 Granted During the Past

Week. The patent office announced today the ssuance of 646 patents and designs during the past week. There were 564 patents and designs issued to citizens of the United States and eighty-two to people residing in foreign countries. Citizens of New York received eighty-seven patents, the largest number issued to citizens of a single state. There were six patents issued to citizens

of the District as follows: Philip T. Dodge, typewriting machine James S. Donohue, railway track joint; Alanson D. Gaston, animal trap; William F. Ham, railway transfer ticket; Mary A. lordan, eyeglass holder; Harry B. Wren, electric sign.

Of the patents issued to citizens of foreign countries residents of England received twenty, Germany sixteen, Canada sixteen, France eight, Switzerland and Belgium four each; Mexico three, Austria-Hungary and Scotland two each; Argentina, Denmark, Italy New South Wales, New Zealand, Sweden and Victoria each one.

Personal Mention

Mr. W. A. Post of Newport News, Va., and F. A. Smith of Cleveland, Ohio, are

at the Raleigh. W. G. Conrad of Montana and John Mc-Leod of Pittsburg are at the New Willard.
A. H. Boomer of San Francisco and A. B. Hatfield of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Shoreham.

E. R. Holden of New York and Mr. F. W. Dafford of Buffalo are at the Arlington. Mr. A. M. Bliss, who has been manager of the Overlook Inn property for several years, has returned here from New York.

Mr. F. G. Smith and Mr. F. G. Smith, jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., are stopping at the New Willard.

Acceptance of Naval Vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy today ordered the final acceptance of the torpedo boat defistroyers Bainbridge, Barry and Chauncey,

BAER ON THE STAND

READING'S PRESIDENT DECLARES COAL RATE LOW.

Cost of Transportation Increases as Fast as Traffic

Grows.

NEW YORK, June 9.-Hearing in the investigation of the complaint of W. R. Hearst against the coal-carrying railroads was continued before the interstate commerce commission today.

President Baer was recalled by the commission and examined by Commis Prouty. In reply to the first question President Baer said the rate on coal charged from the anthracite regions tapped by the Reading system, about 180 miles to tidewater, is \$1.55 a ton.

Thirty or forty years' experience had shown, Mr. Baer said, that the coal could not be carried for less.

"Notwithstanding the enormous increase of traffic." he said. "the cost of transportation has increased. The rates have not increased, but the cost of all supplies, except steel rails, has advanced within the last few years. In wages alone on the Reading system the increase last year was \$1,200,000."

During the strike, Mr. Baer said, the Reading system lost more than \$1,500,000 in freight alone on anthracite, and that was in excess of the \$515,000 increase in the freights received from bituminous coal. For nearly half an hour Mr. Prouty questioned witness as to the fiscal report by the Philadelphia and Reading system and its leased lines.

Mr. Prouty is Inquisitive. Mr. Prouty wanted to know why a gross

tem of nearly \$2,000,000 was shown in the report at "improvements," and asked for details.

"I do not understand," Mr. Baer replied, 'that your commission has jurisdiction over the way the Reading shall keep its books or to what account it shall charge the moneys expended for improvements."

In reply to questions President Baer said
the Reading company owned all the stock
of the Philadelphia and Reading Company
and the Reading Coal and Iron Company.
"Well," asked Commissioner Prouty,
"how does it make any difference what rate the railroad company charges to the coal company for carrying the coal?" "If you reduce the rate on coal the car-rying company cannot pay its expenses. Under the laws of Pennsylvania the three companies are distinct. Each has its own

expenses to meet and fixed charges to de-"But if the railroad earns less the coal company will make more?" queried the

commissioner. "If you guarantee that a reduction in the carrying rate will not decrease the price of coal and so ruin the coal company as well as the railroad your contention may be correct," Mr. Baer replied; "but I think you are wrong. Anyway, I doubt if the great state of Pennsylvania will allow her great corporations and her coal fields to be spoliated for the good of the rest of the United States. I think it more likely that special inducements will be made to manufacturers to come to Pennsylvania and consume the coal of the state within the limits of the state.

PACIFIC CABLE RELAY. Vessels Leave Honolulu for Desolate

Midway Island. HONOLULU, June 2.-The United States tug Iroquois left on May 28 for Midway Island, which is to be a cable station The Iroquois will assist the cable ships in any way possible, and Capt. Paond, who goes on board with Capt. Rodman, commander of the vessel, will report on a site for a

light house. It is expected that the island will be used as a coaling place by vessels when it is in cable communication with the world. Capt. Paond also will make a report on plans for

fortifying the island, it is stated. Collector Chamberlain of the internal rev. enue office has received orders to send to Washington all the records of his office in connection with the registration of Chinese. About thirty thousand Chinese were given certificates of registration by Chamberlain and duplicates were kept, which now will be sent to Washington.

RECONSIDER AGREEMENT.

Chicago Laundry Workers Will Hold Meeting Next Sunday. CHICAGO, June 9 .- At a meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union last night it was

voted to reconsider the agreement made by the union in reference "to open shops," the vote standing 257 to 179. The agreement containing this clause was signed last Saturday night and terminated

the long laundry strike. The action taken last night was the forerunner of a vote that will be taken at a special meeting to be held Sunday, when the open-shop proposition will be submit-

ted to a final vote. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the meeting over the "open-shop" agree-ment, which, it was said, would ultimately result in the weeding out of all union em-

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS FOUND.

Chicago Water Tunnel Gives Up Interesting Relics. CHICAGO, June 9.-Many documents of historical interest, which lay for thirtysix years in the bottom of a tunnel lead-

ing to the Chicago avenue pumping sta-

tion, have just been recovered. They were

inclosed in a copper cylinder. Among the articles are records of the department of public works of dates before the Chicago fire, which now either are not extant or exceedingly rare. Photographs in a wonderful state of preservation will, when remounted, throw light

on the city's earlier history.

The first tunnel from the lake to a pumping station was from the two-mile crib, begun in 1865 and finished March 1, 1867. At the shaft from which work on land there was run a "blind lead" of fifty land there was run a "blind lead" of fifty feet, which was walled off and left for possible future use.

It is believed by city hall officials that the completion of this first tunnel was marked by a celebration, and that the articles were deposited in the "blind" as a memento of the occasion.

MADE GENERAL MANAGER.

New York Shipbuilding Company Selects Charles L. Hall.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 9.-Charles L. Hall. formerly purchasing agent of the New York Shipbuilding Company, has been appointed general manager of the corporation. He succeeds De Courcy May, who was elected president of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry G. Morse.

Mr. Hall has also been elected by the dito the Azores, with the battle ship squadron. Her broadside battery has been remounted, and the ship will be ready for sea when the plates, which were smashed on the rocks at Christiana, Norway, are replaced.

Astroyers Bainbridge, Barry and Chauncey, built by Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, and now at Baltimore. He has also ordered the president Morse and for many years was connected with the Edgemoor iron works. He has been with the preliminary acceptance of the monitor Florida, built by Louis Nixon of Elizabeth port, N. J.

Trectors to the office of vice president. He is a cousin of the late President Morse and for many years was connected with the Edgemoor iron works. He has been with the New York Shipbuilding Company since its location in Camden. rectors to the office of vice president. He

LOCAL FUNDS CONE

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to

them to any address in the United

States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents

for two weeks; or 50 cents per month. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The address may be changed as frequently as desired. Always give the last address, as well as the new one.

James M. Watson, Jr., Short in Accounts

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Defalcation Amounts to About \$75,000.

WARRANT FOR ARREST

DEPOSITS OF CITIZENS FOR SPECIAL PERMIT WORK.

Creates Sensation at the District Building-Efforts to Obtain Restitution.

The District Commissioners this morning learned that James M. Watson, jr., who has charge of the funds deposited in the office of the auditor by property owners for essessment and permit work, is alleged to be short in his accounts. The amount of the alleged defalcation is said to be in the neighborhood of \$75,000. Young Mr. Watson is not bonded, the fund with which he was trusted being under the District auditor, Mr. J. T. Petty, who is bonded in the sum of \$20,000. Watson will be arrested as soon as he can be found, a warrant having been sworn out by the Commissioners charging embezzlement.

Young Watson has a number of rich relatives, and it is understood that an effort has been in progress to secure a repayment of the money by them. He is a son-in-law of John H. Bryant of 2020 C :lumbia road, a retired railroad contractor, having married some years ago Miss Ketherine Bryant. The Commissioners met in board session this afternoon to receive a formal report from the auditor in regard to the shortage. Mr. Petty was called upon to submit a full explanation of the matter, including the office system by which such a large sum could be abstracted without

quicker detection. The discovery of the alleged shortage is Watson's accounts was made several days ago. A mislaid check, it is said, first called about an examination of his books, and at that time the supposed irregularities were discovered. Mr. Petty, the auditor, took no legal action at the time, but placed Watson under surveillance, and made an effort to obtain restitution from him or his

family. Commissioner Henry L. West, who has supervision of the auditor's office, was not made acquainted with the state of affairs until this morning, when he sent for Mr. Petty and asked him about the check incident. The auditor explained that he was just on his way to the Commissioner to put the whole subject before him.

The loss, if there should be any, through

a failure of Mr. Watson's family to make

the amount good, will probably have to be

shared by Mr. Petty or his bondsmen. The

fund from which the money is said to have

been taken is purely a District one, not

checked or handled through the Treasury Department, as are the general accounts. The system of keeping the fund was gone over some ten or twelve years ago by the Commissioners, but no change was ordered. Watson has been in the District employ but little more than four years, and it is supposed he must have divided his alleged peculations over that period of time, taking probably \$15,000 a year. He was first appointed as a temporary clerk in the auditor's office December 13, 1898. The date may be considered an unlucky one from the District standpoint, if present appearances develop into undeniable facts. His first salary was \$1,200 a year. On July 1, 1901, Mr. Watson had proved himself such an efficient employe in the opinion of his chief that he was placed on the permanent role at \$1,408.50, being paid on a per diem basis from the assessment and permit fund. The fund from which the money was abstracted is a distinct one, entirely separate

dles the funds shared in by the District and the United States, and renders his accounts to the Treasury Department. The Fund.

and apart from the regular District

moneys. It is the only important fund that

is not handled by the District disbursing

officer, Mr. C. C. Rogers. The latter han-

The assessment and permit fund is created by deposits of citizens who desire improvements in front of their property. If a resident on a certain street desires a new sidewalk laid, a curb set, or sewer constructed, he deposits one-half of the estimated cost of such work in the office of the District auditor. The other half necessary to do the work is provided through appropriation from Congress. By this scheme the property owners pay one-half of the cost of the improvement, the District one-quarter and the United States one-quarter. The money alleged to have been stolen is from the citizens' deposits, and it is said these people may have a right to recover from the District through

The assessment and permit fund was left entirely in the hands of the auditor. This practice has been in vogue for many years. Mr. Petty had complete charge of the money, depositing it in a bank to his own credit. Mr. Watson, it is stated, has been in the habit of making the deposits and returning the pass book in apparently proper

a suit.

condition. The Commissioners are very much wrought up over the matter. They feel somewhat indignant that such a state of affairs should have existed at the District building without their knowledge. It appears that no one outside the auditor's office was acquainted with the alleged shortage until today. Mr. Petty explained to Commissioner West that the man was un-

der his surveillance. As soon as the Commissioner learned of the serious nature of affairs, however, he immediately sent for Major Sylvester, the superintendent of police, and placed the